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ships of Rs. 4,000 each have also been sanctioned for training State subjects abroad in useful arts, &c. Ten stipends of the value of Rs. 8 a month are granted in the Srīnagar normal school, and thirteen of the value of Rs. 1,944 are awarded to students sent up for training in the normal school and training college at Lahore, while two teachers are annually sent to the latter on the full pay of their appointments. The total expenditure on education in 1905–6 was 1·05 lakhs, compared with only Rs. 45,000 in 1900–1.

An Arts college was opened at Srīnagar in 1905 by the trustees of the Central Hindu College, Benares, in connexion with the Hindu high school, and the Mahārājā has sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 15,600 per annum for the college and school from the year 1906.

Medical. The State maintains at Srīnagar two hospitals, two dispensaries with accommodation for in-patients, and a leper asylum, and at Jammu two hospitals for the civil population, besides military hospitals at Jammu and at Satwāri cantonment. In 1904–5, besides these, forty-three dispensaries were maintained in the State. Two chief medical officers are in charge of the Jammu and Kashmīr provinces, and the Agency Surgeon supervises work in Gilgit. The Medical department of the State is under the control of a Superintending Surgeon. In 1904–5 the total number of patients treated was 401,120, of whom 4,338 were in-patients, and 11,830 operations were performed. The expenditure was 1·5 lakhs. In addition to the State institutions, valuable work is being done by the medical mission, which has a large hospital at Srīnagar and a hospital at Anantnāg. The leper asylum referred to above is also managed by them for the Darbār.

Vaccination. The staff for vaccination consists of eighteen men, who work in the province of Jammu in winter, and in that of Kashmīr in summer. Vaccination is not compulsory, but a good deal of work is done by the exercise of tact and moral persuasion. In 1904–5 the number of persons successfully vaccinated in both provinces was 33,784, while 4,200 vaccinations were also carried out in Gilgit. The people of Ghizar, Yāsīn, Ashkuman, and Chilās districts formerly refused vaccination, but are now accepting it. The total expenditure in 1905–6 was Rs. 5,685. Inoculation is practised by the people in the frontier districts, but not elsewhere.

Bibliography. [F. Bernier: *Voyages* (1699).—G. T. Vigne: *Travels in Kashmir, Ladak, Iskardo* (1842).—A. Cunningham: *An Essay on the Arian Order of Architecture as exhibited in the Temples*

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late Mahārājā Ranbīr Singh, but now it is merely the residence of the ruling family and the officials of the State. The governor (Hākim-i-Ala) of the province with his revenue office, the Chief Judge, the Sub-Judge and two magistrates of the first class, the Wazīr-i-Wazārat of the Jammu district, the Superintendent of police, Jammu province, the chief medical officer, and the heads of various departments all live in Jammu, together with the staff of their several offices. A large hall called the Ajaibghar was erected by the late Mahārājā for the accommodation of the present King-Emperor, when he visited Jammu as Prince of Wales in the year 1875. The Mandi Mubārak palaces and the palace of Rājā Sir Amar Singh, situated on the Rāmnagar hill, towards the north of the town, are the chief attractions. The Central jail has a daily average of 268 prisoners, and costs about Rs. 20,000 per annum. The State high school is located in a large building, and is doing fairly efficient work. It contains about 800 pupils. A college to be named after the Prince of Wales is shortly to be opened. A State hospital is maintained, costing annually Rs. 14,800. Great improvements have been made in the drainage system of the town, which is managed by a municipal committee, and more improvements in this respect are under contemplation.

Kathua.—An overgrown village in the Jasrota district, Jammu province, Kashmīr, situated in 32° 22′ N. and 75° 32′ E., on the right bank of the Rāvi and between it and the Ujh river. Population (1901), 5,801. Kathua possesses no points of interest. The buildings are mean and dilapidated, and the place has no past and no future. The climate is unhealthy, and the water-supply scanty and bad.

Mīrpur.—Town in the Bhimber district, Jammu province, Kashmīr, situated in 33° 11′ N. and 73° 49′ E., at an elevation of 1,236 feet above sea-level. It lies 22 miles north of the British cantonment of Jhelum, and is said to have been founded about 200 years ago by the Gakhars, Mīrān Khān and Sultān Fateh Khān. It is situated on high ground on the edge of the Kareli Kas, from which drinking-water is easily procured. There are several rather picturesque temples, the chief being the Sarkāri Mandir, built by Mahārājā Gulāb Singh, the Raghunāthji, and the temple of Dīwān Amar Nāth. The town contains 550 shops, forming a long bazar running east and west. Apart from the shop-keeping class, Brāhmans and Sikhs, of whom many are settled in Mīrpur, the inhabitants are mostly of the artisan or menial classes. There is a flourishing

(c) The sepoys who attended at harvest to coerce the cultivators were removed. 651

(d) *Begar* in its more objectionable form was abolished, and the cultivators who had abandoned their lands for fear of being impressed under *begar* were recalled and settled on their lands.

(e) Occupancy rights of *zamindars* in undisputed lands were confirmed.

(f) Careful enquiry was made into the status of privileged holders of land. The special rates were continued for the term of the first Settlement, but were made subject to re-assessment. Lands in excess of the sanctioned area were, however, assessed at the ordinary rates, even in the case of privileged holders.

(g) Waste lands were entered as *khalsa*, but preferential right for acquiring such lands was granted to *assamis*.

(h) Permanent but non-alienable hereditary occupancy rights were granted to those who accepted the first assessment so long as the revenue was paid.

(i) All land was carefully evaluated on the basis of the next produce, previous collections and the possibility of irrigation.

Mr. Lawrence's work was followed after him by a succession of Settlement Officers. By 1912, practically every Tehsil and district directly administered by the Government was settled either for the first time or in revision. The State share of revenue was fixed at 30 per cent. of the gross produce.

Elementary education was provided throughout the State. Two first grade colleges and two technical schools besides nearly 50 secondary schools and over 600 primary schools were established. Two *zenana* Hospitals at Srinagar and Jammu and over 60 dispensaries in the *mufassil* were opened. Municipalities were established to look after the sanitation and water supply of the cities. Several irrigation canals were constructed in both the provinces. The longest of these, the Ranbir Canal, now serves an area of over a lakh of acres. Tanks were constructed in the *kandi illaqa* of Jammu. Electric installations for lighting and supply of power to factories and workshops were erected in Kashmir and at Jammu. A Flood Spill Channel for diverting the waters of the Jhelum at the time of floods was constructed. Dredging 871 743 364 312 377 312

164 carried away about 45,000 souls or other curses like the War or the big famines. The attacks of plague and cholera enumerated above have also been fewer and 744 of lesser intensity and much loss of life was averted by the prompt and effective measures taken by the Medical and Health Departments.

Venereal Diseases.—Although the mortality figures under venereal diseases are not separately available for absense of a separate column in the death registers yet it is an established fact that these diseases are working great havoc amidst the population of Ramnagar, Basohli and other hilly tehsils of the [743] Jammu Province, where the rate of increase in population is comparatively much lower. In order to prevent the further spread of this highly contagious disease and also to eradicate it in the localities where it holds away at present His Highness' Government opened a Venereal Diseases' Hospital under the charge of an Assistant Surgeon in the Ramnagar tehsil which has been treating the sufferers on Western lines and the ignorant rural population which formerly looked askance at the modern methods of treatment has now grown accustomed and shows considerable eagerness to avail themselves of the treatment. The work done by the hospital during the last 4 years is recorded in the following statement. The Chief Medical Officer, Jammu states that probably 80 per cent. of the adult population or less are tainted with syphilis and about 28 per cent. with gonorhea, which seems to be an exaggerated view.

Year.	Syphilis.	Gonorhea.	No. of injections given by Neo-Salvarsan.
1934-35 ..	549	81	866
1935-36 ..	1,155	90	1,143
1936-37 ..	913	125	1,104
1937-38 ..	2,006	181	2,273

During the decade under review the Government has been contributing in a greater measure towards the extension of the Medical Department and the annual expenditure which stood at Rs. 295,711 in 1921 rose to Rs. 469,397 in 1930 which gives an expenditure of 2 annas per head of population against 0-1-7 of 1921 and 0-0-10 of 1911.

Expenditure per head of population, 1937.	Rs. a. p.
State ..	0 2 0
Jammu Province ..	0 1 7
Kashmir „ ..	0 2 0

743 The number of hospitals and dispensaries has increased from 76 in 1921 to 91 in 1930 and the increasing popularity of these institutions is evidenced by the regular increase in the number of out-patients from year to year. In 1921 the number of out-patients was 735,395 while in 1930 the number went up to 1,130,412 giving an increase of about 4 lacs or 56 per cent. in ten years. The number of operations (major and minor) rose from 22,309 in 1920 to 58,392 in 1930 *i. e.* an increase of over 200 per cent. in the decade.

744 **20. Sanitation.**—The expenditure on sanitation has also increased from Rs. 49,067 in 1921 to Rs. 67,552 in 1930 and the decade has been particularly 364 favoured by attachment of greater attention of the authorities towards sanitary improvement. It has witnessed the inauguration of three new Notified Area Committees in Sopore, Udhampur and Mirpur towns, sanitation whereof is now entrusted to these Committees which receive a handsome contribution from the Government and also raise further funds by taxation. The two Municipalities in the cities of Jammu and Srinagar are of course looking after their respective sanitation through technical experts and sanitary staff. The various schemes of sanitary improvement particularly the Drainage and City Extension Schemes of Srinagar are already being put in proper shape and other schemes will it is hoped also receive sympathetic treatment in due course.

164 male lepers per 100,000 of afflicted against 68 of the Brahmans and 93 of the Rajputs. The apparent reason for the favourable position of the higher castes seems to lie in better and more hygienic conditions of living and partially also in the intentional concealment of the disease especially among the females.

176. To sum up, it may be remarked that physical environments, climatic conditions and social customs (*i. e.*, inter-breeding, modes of living) are some of the principal factors responsible for the growth of infirmities discussed above.

743 158 177. **Activities of the Lunatic and Leper Asylums in the State : Lunatic Asylums.**—Only two Lunatic Asylums (one at Srinagar and the other at Jammu) exist in His Highness' territories which are being separately controlled by the Jail Superintendents. It is regretted that for want of detailed information nothing in particular can be discussed regarding these Asylums except that the total number of inmates in the two Asylums was 22 and 7 respectively on the final Census night. In Srinagar all the 22 belonged to the same district but in case of Jammu Asylum, 6 were the residents of the State while the 7th was an immigrant from Meerut.

The total number of admissions in the Srinagar Lunatic Asylum during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was 60 out of which 11 were discharged as cured, 9 discharged otherwise, 10 relieved and 5 dead. Similarly the total admissions to the Jammu Asylum during 1986-87 and 1987-88 were 36 out of which 19 were discharged as cured and 9 discharged otherwise.

There is no up-to-date Lunatic Asylum in the proper sense of the word. In Srinagar though a separate building is provided by the State yet it is not quite adequate for the needs of the Asylum.

743 164 178. **Leper Asylums.**—Four Leper Asylums at different centres namely Jammu, Srinagar, Leh and Poonch are being run by the State for the welfare of its people. The total figures of lepers on roll, on the final Census night was 28 at Jammu and 117 in Srinagar. Out of 28 in case of Jammu 27 belonged to the Muslim community while one was returned as Hindu. 14 immigrants from Agra (U. P.), Badayun (U. P.), Gaya (Bihar) and Calcutta (Bengal) are responsible for raising the number to such an extent although the rest of the sufferers had migrated to this province from the Jhelum Valley.

The detail of 117 lepers reported from Srinagar runs thus :—

78 males and 39 females of the different communities comprised of 3 male immigrants from Yagistan, Kagan and Hoshiarpur (Punjab), 3 males and 2 females and 4 males 3 females from Kishtwar and Reasi respectively while the rest were the residents of the Kashmir Province and the Indus Valley.

Only a care-taking cook is attached with the Leper Asylum at Leh and arrangements at Jammu are not quite satisfactory. But the Leper Asylum at Srinagar is to some extent helpful in the treatment of this infirmity to the public.

The total number of persons admitted in both the Asylums, during the decade 1921-1931, as available from the Administration Reports of the Medical Department comes to 1,140 (Srinagar 880 and Jammu 260). Figures of expenditure on average diet per patient per day for each year are detailed in the margin. The total cost of maintenance of these Leper Hospitals comes to Rs. 228,301-14-9 (Srinagar Rs. 188,146-10-4 & Jammu Rs. 40,155-4-5 ½) during the decade which works to an average annual expenditure of Rs. 26,952-6-4 and Rs. 5,736-7-5 ½ for Srinagar and Jammu asylums separately.

Years.	Cost of average diet per patient, per day.		
	Rs.	as.	ps.
1980 ...	0	4	4½
1971 ...	0	4	7 1/7
1982 ...	0	4	6½
1983 and first six months of 1984	0	4	2 1/16
1984-85 ...	0	4	4½
1985-86 ...	0	4	6½
1986-87 ...	0	4	8½

½ [Errata: add brackets, cf. errata sheet, p. 330, category 116 -- Analyst]